E A HOME!!

E RIVERSIDE

EAD ASSOCIATION!

OF

ORTLAND, OREGON,

ARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS

ONE HUNDRED SHARES was made
were opened and a large number of
taken

xtracts from the *Oregonian* and *Bulle*
good idea of the plan and workings of
the loca on of the land etc etc

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

ion of whose organ zat on we gave
w days since is now ready to dis
As it is w th one exception (the
stead Assoc at on) the pioneer or
that kind n th city it may be
state what are its purposes and
which it is proposed to conduct its
he purposes of these Homestead
re not at all speculative in the or
f the word They are dependent
of their investment upon the natu
the value of the lands conse
o operation of many individuals
—and the advance on values of all
nds by reason of the expansion of
demand for room outside of but
city The Riverside Homestead
s a fraction over one hundred and
of land situated jus south of
the east side of the river the near
ine being about one mile from the
at East Portland The tract lies
ong the Wallamet river half a mile
another strip along the Oregon and
road, half a mile n length the two
onnected near the middle by two
s (with a street between them,) the
g a figure not unlike the letter H
nto 74 blocks 200 feet square (with
g at right angles) and 80 fraction
the river front The shares num
$60 per share It will be seen that
epresents nearly a lot with an undi
in the 80 fractional lots The 80 frac
res to be sold off at the proper time
t of the Association shareholders
r the proceeds in proportion to the
ares held When all shares are
the Association shall deter
, the choice of lots and blocks
up at auction to the h ghest
roceeds of such sales, after deducing
e co of shares or lots, to be divided
g the whole number of shares
on wants a particular lot or block,
pay $100 or $800 premium (more
ase may be) he pays it and takes
as his individual property he
divided among the va o number
s It will be seen he fo o the
operative, and all in
an make a dollar on
ng a dollar for every
There s no chance fo
y some chance, shou
e first actual cost. Whe
oon n the case or this
must be judged by each
ng the steady and unpre
estate in this city an
ast Portland and vicin
wo it seems hardly pos
ack
erside Association all proper
ave been taken to gua
shares. No person is allo
n the number of shares repre
r twenty four lots, and no
e operations of the Ass
he same manner The sum
pay down $60 per share an
from all assessments or
rly with an assessment
ls with the firs instal
after cash to another (a
cment of $3 per share
shares in full with he is
holder is entitled to h
tion of all the profits accrued to
No officer of the Association re
services except the Secretary
month so it will be seen tha
be light.
or the tract lying along the river
ad, nearly level about 60 to 90 fee
ater There is no part of the tra
s but commands a splendid v w of
d the river for miles up and down
a part of the tract lying along the
very foot of it of the riches
ted to gardening purposes A be
tream of pure water runs through
re length of this wing of the trac
means of irrigation, and power suf
ply pure water to every part of the
There is not a waste lot or fractional
ture tract Under all these advan
ld seem impo sible that there should
e of loss to shareholders Within a
areholder, if he choose may get a
to as many lots as his shares may
he may continue his interest undi
the Association while the organiza
st.—*Oregonian.*

ERSIDE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

een led to make these remarks from the
bject of making homesteads on the out
city and East Portland is being thoroughly
among all classes and one homestead—the
just south of East Portland—has already
ed The s te selected is a tract of land ly
r a mile south of the ferry landing It is
e letter H, one si e of which, a half mile
ders on the river
rtion of the homestead which is elevated
ove the other prong of the H but is still
et above the river can be had an extra
ortland East Portland the shipping and
e river for several miles The land is very
partly covered w th light fir timber A
just wide enough for two rows of blocks
e between them connects the west prong
h has already been clear ed with the o
is last tract of land is in a beautiful little
is now under a high state of cu tivation
hole length runs a trout brook the water
ear as crystal With a hydraulic ram the
roposes to have water conveyed through
portion of the homestead.—*Daily Bulletin*

Incorporators

KEL GEO A STEEL
KEFIELD E QUACKENBUSH
WHRIDGE D W WAKEFIELD
E C P PERRY
ODWARD E S RUSSELL
P J MARTIN

Officers:

L H WAKEFIELD
J A STOWDENBRIDGE,
JAS STEEL
GEO A STEEL

HAPS PAMPHLETS or other information

SSELL & FERRY,

Estate Brokers,

ARLES HOTEL BUILDIN

PORTLAND OREGON.

au2od

Morning Oregonian.

VOL X. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1871. NO. 290

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies 10 cents By Mail or Express, to any part of the States $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Address as all letters and

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance

Papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label

ADVERTISING 5 Washington street, one door from Front

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L P FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21 Merchants Exchange California street

Professional Cards.

DR. CHS. SCHUMACHER,
Physician Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Graduate of Georgia Augusta University in Gottingen Germany
Office—111 First street, opposite Occidental Hotel, Portland Oregon
RESIDENCE—Clay street corner of Second n22tf

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMEOPATHIST,
Those preferring this MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.
Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully peculiar to the climate
Portland, Jan 10 1866. dtf

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main opposite the Public Square.
Calls attended to any part of the City
Patents for sale and instructions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent jan19tf

Law Cards.

S. D. SHATTUCK H. KILLIN

SHATTUCK & KILLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
OFFICE—In Parrish s Brick south side Washington street, between Front and First, Portland, Oregon
d30dlawtf

DAVID LOGAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office—No. 91 First street,
Portland, Oregon dlm

R. C. HEMPSON J. A. SIMMONS

SIMPSON & WAYMIRE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
OFFICE—In Patton's Brick, State St.
Salem, Oregon dtf

E. M. DENNY J. J. HENDERSON

DENNY & HENDERSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.
OFFICE—Corbett's New Building, 93
First St., Portland Oregon dtf

A. C. GIBBS G. B. UPTON

GIBBS & UPTON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
First and Alder sts., Portland, Oregon.

WE HAVE AN ABSTRACT OF LAND TITLES in Portland, and give particular attention to Real Estate —— feb18tf

ALANSON SMITH,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
Proctor and Solicitor,
AVOCAT.
Practices in State and United State Courts.
OFFICE—N 106 Front St., Portland, Oregon, opposite McCormick s Bookstore. 6dec4tf

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON
OFFICE—In Vaughn s Brick, Up Stairs.

HE WILL ATTEND THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court the coming winter, and give attention to business of importance that may be intrusted to him by any of the States
July 10 1870. au10dtf

BENJ. TODD,
COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS
and Searcher of Records.
OFFICE—133 First St., upstairs.
o27dtf

F. A. CHENOWETH

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
1869 CORVALLIS OREGON dtf

W. WALLACE M. W. FIX Notary Public.

WALLACE & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—Odd Fellows Temple No 101 First St., Portland
1869 Particular attention paid to collections tf

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and
Notary Public,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Consultations in the English, French, German and Island Languages d30tf1p

THOS. J. DRYER,
NOTARY PUBLIC
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY
Office—Corner of E and North Ninth Sts., Portland
au12dtf

New York.

CHARLES DIMON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR
Buying, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise
P O Box 4,094 181 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Refer to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Knapp, Burrell & Co., and Sexton & Co Portland; R. M. Wade, Esq Salem; W P Abrams Dalles fe28d1y

J. H. REVERE FRED K. HALSTEAD

REVERE & HALSTEAD,
95 Liberty St., New York
OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION AGENCY
FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING DIRECT VIA Panama, Rail and Cape Horn with San Francisco thus all classes and varieties of Merchandise and for sale of Exports from the North West
Advances made on approved consignments and orders respectfully solicited All orders and business will receive prompt attention
REFERENCES—New York N Y Nat l Bank cor College Place and Chambers St Messrs A E & C B Dibble, 96 Liberty street; Messrs J L Brownell & Bros Bankers 28 Broad street; Messrs Bently Miller & Thomas, 84 South street Oregon Messrs Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Portland Hon E D Shattuck Portland and Messrs Ladd & Bush Bankers Salem A A. McCully Esq Salem d26dtf

Business Cards.

T. B. MACKETT G. O. CLARK,

BRACKETT & CLARK,
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,
SHOP—East Side of Third street,
between Stark and Washington
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE TO ORDER. Will take Contracts for the Erection of all classes of Buildings
sep1dtf

HUNTINGTON & BELLION.
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers.
CEILING FLOWERS AND CORNICE ORNAMENTS at Lowest Prices
Particular attention paid to Cementing Fronts of buildings.
SHOP—Yamhill street, between First and Second. jy4dtf

Banks.

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
ESTABLISHED, 1859.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved Security &c.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold

AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.
o18dawtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital..... $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—6 EAST INDIA AVENUE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA SCOTLAND & IRELAND
Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards
Approved Bills discounted or Collected Loans made on available collaterals
jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager

Fire Insurance.

UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL STOCK, Fully Paid in Gold Coin	$750,000 00
SURPLUS, Gold Coin	287,390 75
Total Amt in Capital and Surplus	$1,037,390 75
Assets in Gold 30th June, 1870:	
LOANS on Real Estate and Collaterals	$799,000 00
United States and other Stocks	86,072 85
Real Estate (416 and 418 California St, San Francisco)	90,500 00
Cash Items and other Assets	81,816 90
	$1,037,390 75

$50,000 DEPOSITED IN OREGON.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
SUMAN D. HAVEN, Secretary

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND,
General Agent for Oregon and the Territories.
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS,
Special Agent.
o27dtf

STAGE LINES.

THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE
TO
San Francisco
AND
NEW YORK.

THE COACHES OF THE OREGON and California Stage Company will make regular connection with the Oregon & California Railroad Company, in Oregon, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company in California. Passengers now going through, Overland, will have

THREE HUNDRED MILES
OF
Railroad Travel,

Connecting at the Junction in California with the Great Overland Railroad to the Eastern cities

Time through to San Francisco ..... 5 days.
" " New York ..... 12 "

Passengers allowed to lay over along the route Those who travel by this route avoid the dangers of the sea and that dreaded and terrible feeling of sickness The wild picturesque scenery beautiful valleys and snow capped mountains, alone, doubly pay the tourist for a trip over this route
The route passes through the principal agricultural districts of Oregon the Willamette Umpqua and Rogue River To the immigrant coming here in search of a home or investment, this route is strongly recommended

B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent,
Portland Oregon
o28dtf

The West Side Stage COMPANY.

THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 5½ A. M.,

Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.

PASSING THROUGH
HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, DAYTON, MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND CORVALLIS.

B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent

N. B.—The Stage Company will receive orders for light freight from parties living in above towns to be forwarded only through Wells, Fargo & Co s Express.
Portland July 8 1870 jy9dtf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.
"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"
FOR THE
DEBILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,
DR. LOUIS J. JORDAN,

THE PROFESSOR OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco, has published, four of his most important and instructive lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum Every Unmarried and Married man should read and study these important Lectures for the good of himself and offspring
By addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum San Francisco enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps to pay postage the Book will be forwarded to, any part of the States and Territories sp26d1y1p

GLORIOUS VICTORY!
THAT ACHIEVED BY CASSIN S
XXX WILD GRAPE ROOT BITTERS
Over all competition They are the best! The Judges at the last Mechanics Fair decided that point Sold everywhere Try them n20d3m1p

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M
FOR ASTORIA—Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M
n17dtf J C AINSWORTH President

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.
NOTICE.
STEAMERS
ALERT AND SENATOR

WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK FOOT of "A" street, Portland, every morning Sunday excepted, at SIX AND A HALF O'CLOCK and Afternoon at TWO O CLOCK, connecting at

OREGON CITY,
IN THE MORNING WITH BOATS FOR
SALEM, ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,
ON
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday,
AND ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY
FOR
DAYTON,
Lafayette and McMinnville.
A. A. McCULLY,
Nov. 12, 1870 n12dtf Pres't P. T. Co

From Olympia to Victoria and Way Ports on Puget Sound.

THE U S MAIL STEAMER
ALIDA,
E A STARR CAPTAIN
Will leave Olympia every
SUNDAY & THURSDAY NIGHT
At 9 o clock for
VICTORIA & WAY PORTS.
d14dtf

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, The VANCOUVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY will run their New and Elegant Steamer

VANCOUVER.
W R TURNBULL Master,
DAILY AS FOLLOWS
Leaving Vancouver at 8 o clock A M., arriving at Portland at 10 o clock A M
Leaving Portland at 2½ o'clock P M., arriving at Vancouver at 4½ o clock P M
Landings will be made at all points on the route for the accommodation of the public
The VANCOUVER will be chartered for special trips at reasonable rates.
For Freight, Passage or information apply on board at the foot of Morrison street, Portland
S W BROWN, Pres. V S Co.
Vancouver W T, Nov 8, 1870. n9dtm

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1871, Daily Trains will run between

EAST PORTLAND AND ALBANY
AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
East Portland	8.50 A.M.	Albany	3.45 P.M.
"	2.45 P.M.	"	7.45 P.M.
Albany,	7.00 A.M.	East Portland	12.00 M
"	10.10 A.M.	"	6.00 P.M.

The 2.45 P M Train from East Portland and the 7 00 A. M. Train from Albany are Passenger Trains and run Daily.
The 8 00 A M Train from East Portland and the 10 10 A M Train from Albany are Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) and run Daily (except Sunday)

Close connections are made at ALBANY with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company

Tickets for sale at Company's Office East Portland.
A A BEAN, Ass't Supt H THIELSEN Gen'l Supt
E P ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent
a29dtf

Travelers Going to Eastern States
WILL FIND THE
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROADS!
IN CONNECTION WITH
CENTRAL & UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS!
THE ONLY RELIABLE ROUTE
between
San Francisco and Chicago.
The Finest Parlor Sleeping Cars
In the United States are run on this Road
This is the only Road that carries the overland
LETTER MAIL
between
CHICAGO AND OMAHA.

TICKETS for sale at Company s Office—213 California St., San Francisco, to all points East at lowest rates. Be sure your tickets read via Rock Island, and take no others A L WAIT
General Passenger Agent for Pacific States.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt., Chicago A M SMITH Gen'l Pass Agent, Chicago.
ja18d2p1f

Burglars and Thieves
AT LAST DEFEATED
BY THE
YALE LOCKS.
SECURITY.
ONE KEY.
FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
HARDWARE.
OSCAR V. CERZABEK,
Manufacturer's Agent,
No. 563 Market Street, San Francisco
Contracts taken to furnish
PRISONS
And other Public Buildings
POST OFFICE LOCK BOXES,
Cast Brass Fronts, Glass Door all complete, with or without woodwork, or locks only, furnished to of Postmasters at reduced rates dlp3m

SWAN ISLAND MARKET,
North-East cor. First and Oak Sts!
JOHN B. HALEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Bacon, Hams, Lard, ETC., ETC.
SHIPS AND STEAMBOATS SUPPLIED
Highest Cash Price paid for Stock d1dlm

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon Idaho Montana and Owyhee and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

Fire Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.
All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to
Consignments solicited Mark goods, Care J.R.F. & Co.

Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions and Clothing
MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
Also a large Stock of
IRON AND STEEL,
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH
d24dtf JOHN R FOSTER & CO

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S Fast Freight Line TO IDAHO!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1 1870 OUR RATES on FAST FREIGHT (on 60 pounds or upwards not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows

From Portland to			
La Grande		27	cents per pound
"	Union	23	" "
"	Baker City	25	" "
"	Eldorado	28	" "
"	Boise City	29	" "
"	Idaho City	36	" "
"	Silver City	37	" "

WELLS FARGO & CO
Portland Nov 3 1870 n9dtf

Commission.

WALLACE & HUTCHESON
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Special attention given to Consignments of Oregon Produce, for which prompt returns will be made n7dtf

Grocers.

WM WADHAMS W H LEVERIDGE,
WM. MORTON A. P. EVERETT
Portland 318 Front St San Francisco

LEVERIDGE, WADHAMS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO R G SHEATH,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
PORTLAND, OREGON

LEVERIDGE, EVERETT & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
318 Front St., corner of Commercial,
al SAN FRANCISCO dtf

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched
The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY-at-LAW
Of Jacksonville, Oregon, will spend this winter in
WASHINGTON, D C
AGENT FOR PROCURING
Bounties, Pensions, Arrears of Pay,

PRIZE MONEY PAY FOR HORSES STEAMBOATS and other property lost and destroyed while in the service of the United States or in Oregon or Washington Territories in 1855-6 or California Indian Wars and for Quartermaster s Horse or Subsistence Supplies taken for the Army Officers Extra Pay and for the prosecution of Claims of all kinds against the United States
Ordnance and Quartermasters Accounts adjusted, and Certificates of Non Indebtedness procured for discharged officers.
I also prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay and Pensions Prize Money Commutations of Rations while prisoners of war Indemnity for Lost Clothing Restoration of Suspended Pensions Duplicate Land Warrants Land Agents and Treasury Certificates and all other classes of Government Claims

I will be pleased to correspond with those who are engaged or desire to engage in obtaining such claims and also other claims against the United States. I will send them all necessary forms and instructions and keep them advised of all laws and decisions relating to claims, and my fees on such claims will be but one half the fees charged claimants
I refer to Members of Congress Officers of the Government and others who have resided in Oregon or Washington during the last twenty years
d22tf D F DOWELL

PATENT WINDOW CURTAIN,
COMBINING A
CURTAIN AND BLIND.

HAVING PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR OREGON to manufacture and sell those celebrated WINDOW CURTAINS we would invite the public to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere
Front St., between Salmon and Main Riverside
MATHEWS & WATSON,
s14dtf Manufacturers and Sole Agents for Oregon

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

I SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS desiring to purchase

FRUIT TREES

During the SEASON OF 1870-71 to call and examine my stock, which is composed of the

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE STATE

The BLACK REPUBLICAN CHERRY TREES can be obtained of G W Walling & Co Oswego H Hansen East Portland S W Brown Van over W T and of the undersigned at MILWAUKIE Clackamas county Oregon
o14dawlmr10 SETH LUELLING Propr

Notice.

CITY LICENSES ARE NOW DUE, AND PAYMENT therefor must be made to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th inst
EDWIN D BACKENSTOS Treasurer
Portland, 4th January, 1871 1stdlw

The Pacific Railroad Interest.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN S OPINION

The argument against the Pacific railroads beneficiaries of the Government repudiating their obligations to the Government has been very well stated by the Attorney General in his opinion just sent to Secretary Boutwell The whole question is thus very fairly stated and the equity of the matter explained

THE THING IN A NUTSHELL.

The Government has issued its bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company; to the amount of many millions, and it has paid the accrued interest on these bonds Upon an application to the Company to reimburse this interest, the Company refuses, contending that the Government has no valid claim upon the Company for the reimbursement of the interest until the principal of the bonds shall be due, except as to one half of the compensation for the service rendered by the Company for the Government and to five per centum of the net earnings of the road after its completion If the Company is right, the Government must go on paying out the interest for twice a year and wait thirty years for its pay, except the probably small amount of one half the compensation due to the Company as a carrier for the Government, and five per cent of the net earnings The amount which the Company will thus owe the Government at the expiration of thirty years will be nearly treble the principal of the bonds and more, if the interest of the paid coupons is charged against the Company And while this heavy debt shall be accumulating against the Company, the Government will all the time be paying to the Company one-half of the service rendered to it by the Company Without a wonderful increase in public there is no probability that the road and all the appurtenant property will be worth at the end of thirty years, the thus increased debt then due to the Government after the first mortgage creditors shall have been satisfied Meanwhile the Company may be paying dividends to its stock holders out of the earnings which natural justice would apply to the relief of that creditor, through whose benefactions the road has been mainly built.

A construction which leads to such results ought not to be adopted unless clearly required by the language of the law In considering this subject, I have inquired whether a rate of construction favorable to the company should be followed, where the language of the statute leaves the mind in doubt. Between a grantor for a valuable consideration and the grantee, the law adopts a construction favorable to the latter Where the transaction is an act of bounty, the construction if doubtful language, should be in favor of the donor. (Fourteen opinions of Attorney Generals pp. 65 and 60, Dubuque and Pacific Railway Company vs Litchfield, 23 How 88) I regard the Union Pacific Railroad Company as substantially an act of bounty on the part of the Government There is, it is true, something like a valuable consideration in the stipulation for preference to the Government in the business of the road but when we look at the whole matter, and see how much the Government does for the Company and how little the Company is required in return to do for the Government, we must conclude that the Government and the Company are substantially in the relation of donor and donee The Company admits a liability to repay the principal and interest to the Government; the controversy is as to the time when the interest is to be repaid In the absence of distinct provisions upon this subject it would seem just that as soon as the Government pays money for the Company, the Company should be bound to reimburse the Government

WHAT CONGRESS EXPECTED

The third section, which gives to the Company five alternate sections of land, a mile on each side of the road provides that all such lands which shall not be sold or be disposed of by said Company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre emption like other lands, at prices not exceeding $1 25 per acre, to be paid to said Company The object and the certain effect of this provision was to compel the Company to sell the granted lands by the end of three years from the completion of the road The 17th section forfeits the whole of the roads to the United States if not completed by the 1st of July 1876 Then it appears that Congress expected that granted lands of sufficient value to be an important security for the Company debt would be in the possession of the Company when a default might occur No such lands could be expected to remain in the possession of the Company after the 1st of July, 1870 This date is at least thirteen years earlier than the time when the principal of the bonds will fall due By that date there is possible that there should be a default as to the principal of the bonds The only default which can happen by that time is a default in the payment of interest Congress in thus providing for an outlay upon the granted lands, provided in effect for a default which might happen before the 1st of July 1873, and such a default could be in the matter of interest alone.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR REIMBURSEMENT

An argument is made for the company that this specific appropriation indicates that Congress expected no reimbursement, from the general resources of the Company, before the maturity of the principal of the bonds, except 5 per cent of the net earnings after the completion of the road which is to be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest This argument would reach too far The limitation of it to the payments before the maturity of the principal is warranted by nothing in the statutes themselves if fairly carried out It would establish that neither the principal of the bonds nor the interest can be required from the company by the government except out of one half of the compensation for services rendered to the government and out of the reservation of the 5 per centum of the net earnings If these are the only resources from which the government can claim payment of the principal and interest before the expiration of thirty years they are the only resources from which such payment can be obtained after the expiration of the thirty years It is intolerable that Congress intended to assume so large a liability with so small a provision for reimbursement The question may be asked why the reservation of one half of the compensation for carrying for the government and the five per cent upon the net earnings should be made at all? If Congress intended that the government should be reimbursed by the company from its general resources either before or after the expiration of the thirty years, various answers might be suggested The act of 1864 was passed in the midst of a formidable war the intervention of foreign powers was within the range of possibility an occasion might possibly arise for the transportation of troops and munitions of war across the continent to such an extent that the Government would for the time absorb the whole service of the road In such a case it would be exceedingly harsh for the Government to reserve for its own debt the whole compensation for that service and the leave the Company without current resources for carrying on the road An argument against this construction to which my mind has come has been found in the language of a member of the House of Representatives when the act of 1862 was under consideration In recommending an act of Congress the construction placed upon it by individual members in the debate when took place on its passage, cannot be considered.

This appears to be conclusive and disposes we believe, of all the points raised by Judge Hoar in his opinion favorable to the claims of the Union Pacific road

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN]

EASTERN DATES TO JANUARY 10.

Further Dispatches via London

LONDON, Jan 9 —A *Times'* special describes the fighting along the line in the forest of Vendome and Montoro on the 6th The French retreated westward the Prussians following and meeting little resistance
Frankfort petitions the King to respect its historical title to be the scene of coronation
The Germans captured and sent to the Isle of Oleon many Bonapartist agents who have been arrested
LONDON, Jan 8 —Telegrams from Versailles to the *Times* to day say that the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here The Prussian guns could easily shell the city
Several houses in Paris have been set on fire
There has apparently not been much fighting to day
The French redoubt at Notre Dame Dellament was occupied by the Prussians, and its fire turned against the French
There were no appearances of a sortie
The Prussian losses are still insignificant
A correspondent at Versailles on the 7th telegraphs that the bombardment of the forts on the south side of Paris steadily continues, and that the fire of the French had slackened. It is supposed that several of the guns in the forts were dismounted

Fighting Near Vendome.

BORDEAUX, Jan 9 —Details of Friday's fighting near Vendome are received At 11 o clock in the morning the Germans attacked Gen Cuetin Oyrville at Parchorville Thauve The French were driven back to Naxville The French commander then brought up his supports, recapturing all lost positions and repulsing the Prussians beyond Sanite Romaine which the French re entered at night. German loss considerable the of the French trifling

London Dispatch.

LONDON Jan 10 —Dispatches from Lille say the Germans are massing south of Bapaume
The French sharpshooters successfully engage the Uhlans to-day, taking 43 prisoners
The Prussians have raised the siege of La gree

WASHINGTON CITY

Congressional

WASHINGTON, Jan 10 —The Senate proceeded to consideration of the business of the morning hour—Sherman's bill relating to the law relating to coinage and assay offices As amended reported by the Finance Committee continuing coinage charge provoked discussion
Cole moved the abolition of coinage charges
Sherman opposed it, and Cole Corbett Williams and Stewart supported it
Cole urged his motion because the repeal would enhance the value of bullion for conversion into coin, and to retain coin in the United States The latter consideration was urged as tending to the resumption of specie payments
Casserly regarded the coinage charge as a tax on one of the great staples of the country, the effect of which is to increase the already large quantities of bullion now annually exported from California to Europe
Sherman objected to repeal as leaving the law and casually remarked that the Senate was warmly favored an international coin, and that our own coin would assimilate with those of other nations. Casserly in the course of remarks from documents on the subject prepared by the Retrenchment Committee shows that out of forty millions produced on the Pacific coast not more than had reached this coast Cole's motion was withdrawn when the Senate Committee Amendment was adopted by 26 to 12 The effect of this is to continue coinage charge of three tenths instead of one half of one per cent as heretofore

EASTERN STATES

OMAHA, Jan 9 —The winter bridge over the Missouri river here is completed, over which the cars are running Transfer by omnibus and ferry boat is now avoided All Eastern trains have not missed connection this winter No detention on account of snow

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9 —It is understood to day among politicians that Gov Haight is positively out of the field for Governor, and his friends will unite on some popular man who will go into the canvass pledged to oppose the leading railroad subsidy schemes now in preparation or actually announced
Rain reached here from the southward at 2 o'clock this afternoon A slight rain fell during the evening, but the barometer is still going down Wind fresh; cloudy
The ship *Congress* is loading 300 tons refined lead for New York More argentiferous Galena is now coming here for assaying and sale from Utah and Nevada than ever before
A dispatch from New York announces the completion of the East Indian and Java cable which is now in connection with the Western Union lines
A quantity of machinery for Mare Island is being discharged from the ship *Marianne*
The San Francisco Stock Exchange Board elected officers to day as follows J B Cavilier President, B E Eyre Vice President, B H Coit, Caller, Frank Lawton, Secretary Henry Schmendell Treasurer, Thomas M Blair, Sergeant at Arms
The California Dry Dock Company elected the following officers C J Brenham, President, J B Haggin, Vice President, Oliver Eldridge, Chas B McLane and J Friedlander, Directors; J C Cousins, Superintendent, B B Minor, Secretary
Stocks are generally stiff and and advancing Treasure 4½ Point 18⅞ Belcher 7½ Kentuck 36 Imperial 1⅝ Jacket 40½ Chariot 68 Savage 63, Challenge 76 Eureka 16½, Ophir 3⅝ Daney 3, Valley 25⅞ Alpha 4 Succor 7½
TEHAMA, Jan 9 —It commenced to rain here at 1 P M
Trains are expected to Sesma, opposite this place on the C & O R R in a few days
In the Exempt Firemen s election this evening 256 votes were cast, and it is very close between Jones and Gough for President The result will not be announced before 11 P M
The Coroner s Jury in the matter of the death of Edward Murphy this evening returned a formal verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from pistol shot wounds received from the hands of Dennis Glinn
The ship *Young America*, which arrived here yesterday from New York ran ashore at Cape St Lucas, but got off unharmed after throwing over part of the cargo The consignees are called on to sign a general average
A heavy rain storm set in early this evening It is now raining heavily

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 10 —The sale of the U S Quartermaster s steamer *Newbern* advertised for the 16th inst has been postponed until the 15th April
Wind cold and strong from the west, with occasional brief showers during the day and evening About an inch of rain has fallen altogether since this storm commenced The weather keeps everybody indoors and makes local items like angel s visits
John H Titcomb's removal from the clerkship of the Police Court which position he has held for 13 years creates great surprise and not a little dissatisfaction in the community His successor, D T McCarthy has filed his bonds already Titcomb on hearing of his removal, at once applied for admission to the bar, and will probably be admitted to morrow, the committee having agreed to recommend him immediately

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

SUCKER FLAT, Jan 10 —Two boys named Nicholas Welch and Conry while hunting the latter held the powder flask over a fire, causing an explosion Conry was badly burned and may probably lose his eyesight
SANTA CRUZ Jan 10 —Yesterday afternoon Wm Matthews, while on his way to Watsonville, was thrown from a sulky and fatally injured He was found lying in the road in an insensible condition and was removed into a house in the neighborhood, where he expired this morning

WASHINGTON FACT AND GOSSIP

Vance, the bitter rebel who has been elected U S Senator from North Carolina avows that he still thinks the bad cause in which he engaged ten years ago was a just one There is no probability that he will be admitted in the Senate

John H Surratt advertised a few day ago to deliver his "lecture" giving an account of his participation in the assassination of President Lincoln but desisted on learning that a number of persons had determined to prevent the outrage which he designed to perpetrate

President Grant is credited with a good thing Senator Sumner, it is known, is a bitter opponent of the San Domingo treaty, and has recently attacked the President furiously A few evenings since a party of Representatives were at the White House among them Butler The conversation turned on San Domingo and Mr Sumner s opposition Several remarks not complimentary to the Senator unless all

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11 1871.

A Road to National Bankruptcy

In last during a fight near Paducah, Kentucky between a detachment of Union soldiers commanded by Col Hicks and rebels under Forest a house belonging to a citizen named Best was destroyed, The rebels took possession of Best s house, from which their sharpshooters were picking off the Union soldiers, and Hicks ordered them to be shelled out, by which means the house was demolished. A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States to pay Best $2,500 for the destruction of his house It was laid over from the last session, and has again been taken up Several Senators when it was called up the other day, expressed surprise that this bill should be pushed with such pertinacity But there need be no wonder Like the noted Sue Murphy claim that was discussed with so much warmth eighteen months ago, this bill is a very dangerous one, since, if it passed, it would open the door for the appropriation of thousands of millions from the Treasury

Those who took ground against the bill in the Senate, on the occasion of the recent debate upon it, declared that Best s house was destroyed by war and during a battle, and that by no principle of law or equity is the Government bound to make compensation for such damage. This is sound doctrine, and for this Government it is the only safe doctrine It should be applied too, with the largest possible comprehensiveness, for the legitimate claims against the Government for property taken by our commanders during the war are large enough And if we are to pay also for the property of loyal men in the [illegible] destroyed by the usual course of war [illegible] will be swamped the national [illegible] not a sum full upon [illegible] The claims tax would be pro- [illegible] bases b Sherman s march to the [illegible] in Rebeldom will be cold ever [illegible] no owners would and no difficulty [illegible] foundant affidavits to prove [illegible] though they were fighting, [illegible] and rebel ranks at the same [illegible]

[illegible] be cheaper as a Senator remarked to pay the rebel debt outright than [illegible] these claims Let nothing be [illegible] South or well attested claims [illegible] property taken in behalf of the Government from Union men, and let the facts be proved before a competent tribunal If we go one step beyond this we open wide the door to financial ruin

Popular Exasperation in Germany and France

[illegible] is to be supposed that the ha- [illegible] the present war in Europe is en- [illegible] ween the people of Germany [illegible] rance is of the most intense [illegible] description A correspondent of [illegible] Tribune writing from Cassel gives [illegible] sions of the state of feeling in [illegible] follows

[illegible] a spectator of this struggle must [illegible] for Frat e for her is one and distr- [illegible] deal he deepest sympathy [illegible] At the same time, the [illegible] and while he [illegible] before [illegible] for [illegible] body hold [illegible] siege, [illegible] every hope [illegible] with frenzied [illegible] bitterly hated [illegible] Meantime hatred [illegible] and [illegible] Terrible hearts [illegible] the horrible acts of [illegible] though [illegible] the cause of the [illegible] Germany and all receive [illegible] lesser or an unprovoked assault, [illegible] my [illegible] wife is scarcely spoken [illegible] hears much and [illegible] than was to be [illegible] morning as to the fourth as the close of our struggle [illegible] drew near It is consid- [illegible] the latter course that the two Provinces [illegible] the expense of the war, to the [illegible] one by the conquered nation.

[illegible] correspondent says that this had [illegible] that which the French [illegible] He says that in a [illegible] spuve French officer [illegible] that hostilities would [illegible] and that France [illegible] to retrieve [illegible] [illegible] officers [illegible] humiliations [illegible] the officer was this

[illegible] you say! Never in peace can [illegible] action for her wrongs! Perhaps [illegible] will be compelled to yield to better necessity by entering her loudest protest against [illegible] and injustice of her enemy She will wait, with such patience as is possible, the slow progress of the years which are to prepare her to open anew this contest, and to settle it to her own honor and the astonishment of the world Meant time we have the hard and tedious task of [illegible] ourselves to patience and fortitude [illegible] getting as full and complete satisfaction [illegible] we are in demand from Prussia, and *wring from her by force* even as she now pitilessly tears us asunder

There may be some bravado in this but the person who remembers that the national honor is the sentiment which most stirs the French popular heart, and who knows the character of that proud, brave, but aggressive, impetuous and quarrelsome people, will easily believe that France will not submit to her present humiliation without the earliest possible appeal to arms to avenge it

Do we not remember that the *Herald* used to keep articles in italics standing in columns in which it denounced the Chinese and clamored for "beef and bread," for "white people?" But the "beef and bread" advocate is now entirely silent "White people may go hungry, and not a word of commiseration do they receive from the *Herald* What does it care for "beef and bread" for them now? It is making money by gross frauds perpetrated on the State,—we have the report of a Democratic Legislative Committee for it,—and is getting large stealings under the "litigant law Being well salted, as honest Jack Burnett, member of the Legislature from Jackson county would say it has no further concern on the "beef and bread question

The railroad discussion of the last few days has awakened a very general interest in Portland and it is now deemed perfectly certain that the $100,000 subsidy will be raised The Committee are making steady progress and are confident of the result It is desirable, however, that the subsidy should be very generally distributed, and as nearly equalized as possible among our citizens so that each may pay his fair share The Committee are bearing this in mind

During the year 1870 950 money orders were issued from the Roseburg post office. The amount called for by the same is $36,301 85 Fees on orders issued, $203 05 And one hundred and thirty five orders were drawn on the office, amounting to $36 355 05 Total amount deposited at San Francisco, $32 242 This statement of the business of a small office shows how rapidly the money order system is growing

Capt. S D Bingdale a pioneer in Umpqua Valley, died at Laramie Station, Wyoming Territory, on the 13th December last. He had been to the Eastern States and was returning home He had resided at Scottsburg since 1852

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN]

EASTERN DATES TO JANUARY 10.

The Siege of Paris

LONDON Jan 9 —A correspondent writes that Mutgeney says forts Rosney and Nogent suffered severely, and that it is believed there is no French infantry outside the fortifications on the east and northeast Paris is active, and offensive operations are expected immediately

The Alabama Claims

LONDON, Jan 9 —The *Standard* intimates that if the new *Alabama* negotiations fail, the fact will prove due to America, not England

Dispatch from King William

BERLIN, Jan 9 —The King telegraphs to the Queen from Versailles, on the 8th "Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Lemens Everything has been quiet in the north since the 3d The bombardment is proceeding favorably The barracks in the fortifications are on fire"

Affairs in Paris

LONDON, Jan 9 —The Government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military associations and the entire able bodied male population with the regular army for the defense of the city Commissioners are appointed to carry out this decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, the President and commanders of the forts, and of the Artillery and Engineer Corps

A republican insurrection has broken out in Bamia, Granada The movement is considered unimportant

Despatches from Frankfort on Main say petitions are forwarded to King William at Versailles, praying him to respect his title and allow that city to become his place of coronation

WASHINGTON CITY

Congressional

WASHINGTON, Jan 9 —In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Williams, granting right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific in Utah to Walla Walla By Loughridge, in relation to a bridge across the Mississippi By Axtell, for the relief of settlers on public lands in California.

By Johnson, defining swamp lands, also, for the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes exclusively

Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Jenks to regulate the manner of making appointments in civil service, by Churchill, to amend the act of May 31st, to enforce rights of citizens to vote in the several States

Kellogg introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of Income tax Adopted

Starkweather by unanimous consent offered a resolution referring all bills, resolutions, petitions, and papers now before Congress or any Committee of either House on the subject of Ocean Telegraph cables] to joint Committee of five members of the Senate and eight of the House, with power to send for facts and papers and report at any time. Adopted

Orth moved to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table and amend Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners in relation to the annexation of Dominica He remarked that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had this morning by a majority vote agreed to the joint resolution At 1 30 P M the motion to take the San Domingo resolution from the Speaker's table was made, but not passing it was rejected—yeas, 121, nays, 62 Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. At 3 o'clock the House again voted on taking up and passing the San Domingo joint resolution, and the motion was again defeated by a vote of 113 to 67, all the Democrats voting in the negative and the following Republicans Ambler, Beatty, Boyd, Finklinberg, Hoar, Peters and Willard The rules were finally suspended and the San Domingo resolution taken up for action, being open to amendment and debate The vote was 122 to 58

In the Senate, numerous memorials were presented from residents of the South for relief from political disabilities, and one from Conkling from the New York Chamber of Commerce upon the importance of laying a sub marine cable from our western coast to Asia, and of providing against monopoly.

Bills were also introduced and referred to appropriate committees by Ramsey, to provide for ocean steamship service from the head of Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands, by Warner, for the appointment of an additional Judge for the District Court of Alabama Other legislation of a minor importance was introduced

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State covering the correspondence between Motley and the State Department. On motion of Morton, it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Thursday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill to reimburse the States for moneys advanced during the rebellion

EASTERN STATES

NEW YORK, Jan 9 —The Oleaphine Oil Works, Bernstein, Goldsmith & Co, at Green Point, caught fire this morning and the fire spread rapidly A great conflagration is now raging, with a probability that the entire works will be destroyed. Loss, $1,000,000

The Loaves and Fishes.

BOSTON, Jan 9.—At a meeting of the creditors of Oakes, Ames & Co, to day, the committee previously appointed to examine their affairs, reported that the assets of the firm exceeded their indebtedness by over $800,000, and recommended an extension of 6, 12, 18 and twenty four months, the creditors to receive 7 per cent interest, which the extension committee believe will insure the payment of every dollar, principal and interest. The report was accepted.

Enterprise of a People vs Location of a City

EDITOR OREGONIAN

It is generally thought by the people that a city must be located where it has certain geographical advantages over other localities in order to succeed Experience has shown that natural advantages (so called) are well enough in their way, but not absolutely necessary for the success of a city. For instance Chicago has not a single advantage over a hundred other towns in that vicinity, but on the contrary is much inferior to many of them in location. Chicago, however, has grown to be the fourth city in the United States in a very short time, and the hundred other places are mere villages yet. In 1832, Chicago contained one hundred people—soldiers of the fort included The men who went to Chicago to trade with the Indians, took up land about there The Indians were soon removed and their homes soon vanished with the Redskin Those traders were liberal men They saw that Chicago had no natural advantages, but in fact, lacked everything She had no harbor. She was on a low wet marsh None of the land was three feet above the level of the Lake A well three feet deep would afford as much water as the Lake contains There was no timber within twenty five miles There was no land within ten miles on which any kind of vegetation would grow, and as for scenery the Lake, the sky and swamps, were all that could be seen It was the least inviting place, perhaps, in the State, but those settlers were men of enterprise The case was a desperate one, and in order to save what they had, they saw they must put forth every effort Each one made himself a committee, and off they started for the Eastern States on horseback and on foot—each determined to induce some great uncle or widowed aunt to loan them money with which to build a railroad After years of toil they succeeded in getting some Eastern road to extend a line to that point, and when they had got the road they had nothing for it to carry They were compelled to dig a canal to the Illinois river about one hundred miles long When done they found it was natural for boats loaded with produce to float down to St Louis, and inducements had to be offered that would cause the people to tow their boats up to Chicago, which was a success Iowa was fast settling up, and railroads were built to the Mississippi, and these people induced to send their produce to Chicago instead of floating it down to St. Louis.

One success stimulated the people to make other efforts Milwaukee had secured the trade of Wisconsin, but Chicago built three or four railroads across that State and tapped Minnesota and succeeded in getting their produce and trade The Chicago river was dredged deep enough and wide enough to float large ships The sand bar at its mouth had to be removed twice a year to allow boats to enter The city had no water the lake had to be tapped in the bottom by a tunnel two miles long She had no scenery, 5,000 acres of her swamp lands must be made into parks Those various improvements cost the people many millions of dollars It may be asked how do the people find money to do all this? They got it out of their corner lots. The city real estate has paid the bills As fast as an improvement is made property advances a hundred per cent more than the cost of the improvement The people undertake every improvement that is invented pay the bill and charge it up to their lots and lands, and before the improvement is finished the lots have advanced in price many times the cost of the improvement

The facts in the case of Chicago demonstrates that cities are made by men, and if they have a good location to start with it is better than a poor one The city of Portland has everything that Chicago lacked—a nice dry site, a good harbor, plenty of good water, good soil and timber the finest scenery in the world, nearness to the ocean, better than on Lake Michigan Portland is a better city with 10,000 people than Chicago was when she had 40 000 Her people are as good workers, and ought to be as ingenious What they have accomplished so far, is good evidence that they are full of enterprise All they want is to see that they can get two dollars by spending one To raise the hundred thousand dollars to start the West Side Road is a chance of that kind To push a road up the Columbia valley will be another To remove the bar below will be another To make several parks in different parts of the city will be another Railroads must be built from this city to every valley—Washington Territory must be tapped at several points, Walla Walla and Puget Sound must send their produce here and buy their goods here Portland must make it to their advantage to do so With a proper effort Portland can control the trade half way to San Francisco, and much of it toward the north All things considered Portland promises her citizens as good a future as any city in the United States at this time But if the citizens would succeed they must be vigilant They must banish the thought that this city is ever to be finished If they are active in public improvements they will inspire the press by their accomplishment, that the world will soon be informed that Portland is the only place, and every body will want to get her to exchange their gold for corner lots at much higher prices than are asked for them now DEAN

THE TERRITORIES

There is a quail association at Boise City, which is stocking Idaho with quail from California and Missouri

While J G Peck was hewing stone near Boise City the other day, a small fragment of steel from the tool used, flew off and penetrated his right eye Inflammation followed and his life was considered in danger

An Idaho paper learns that on the Loon Creek toll trail a few days ago, T B Lyons, formerly of Idaho City, had a difficulty with his two partners, in which he killed them both and then shot himself The tragedy occurred near the crossing of the Payette river

The house in which Henry Clay was born, near Ashland, Hanover county, Virginia, was burned a few days ago. It was more than a century old

TO RENT.

BRICK STORE at the corner of Stark and Front streets Apply to WILLIAM GREEN

d20tf

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DENTIST.

The patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited

Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed

NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite (hard rubber) base Natural appearance and perfect adaptation to the mouth guaranteed

Terms reasonable and all operations warranted

Nitrous Oxide (Laughing Gas) for painless extraction of teeth. n224lm

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

THE TYPE AND MATERIAL (COMPLETE) OF the EVENING COMMERCIAL, for sale by ja11d2w C M CARTER

Lost.

A SILVER TOBACCO BOX, MARKED S D S TO S Wm R S The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with DAN HOLTON Cosmopolitan Hotel

For Sale.

IN EAST PORTLAND, TWO BLOCKS NO. 55 AND 78 will be sold at a bargain, or by Lots, to suit. Inquire on the premises to ja11d1m J DEMANGE.

SOCIAL DANCE!

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

WESTERN HOTEL

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Wednesday Evening, January 11, 1871,

Tickets, including Supper, Two Dollars

It CAPT G N. FISHER, Proprietor

$14,000

WILL PURCHASE A HALF BLOCK AND SIX nice Dwellings, renting for One Hundred and Sixty Dollars per month, situated on Fourth street For particulars inquire of RUSSELL & FERRY ja6d10t

$1,000 TO $10,000 GOLD COIN TO Loan Also $500 to $1 000 Legal Tenders, on First Mortgage Real Estate Security For particulars apply to RUSSELL & FERRY Real Estate Brokers ja6d10t

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Elegant Residence Property in the Park Blocks

Valuable and fast appreciating Business Lots in Couch's Addition which will pay 100 per cent in the year

200 acres fine Suburban Property nearly adjoining East Portland on the north worth $100 per acre can be bought for one-third that price now

A comfortable House and lot in East Portland for $1,800

One of the most eligible Blocks in East Portland can be had for $2,000 if taken soon

A well improved Farm, 500 acres, a few miles from the city for $9 000

THE PACIFIC HOTEL—A first class House doing a fine business in Vancouver for $2,000

LANDS IN IOWA, MISSOURI, and CHICAGO PROPERTY to exchange for Oregon Lands

Buyers of Property of Every Description will find it to their advantage to examine our boards before buying

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PACIFIC COAST AGENCY

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TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION SEND YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE TO

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CAN BE PURCHASED OF W. T. SHANAHAN, Agent, by making SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS (but little more than the usual rent) there by affording an easy way of owning an indispensible family article Call and see the Machine in operation at

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POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON September 30, 1870

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF the United States from July 1 1871 to June 30 1874, on the following routes in the State of Oregon will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P M of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30, following

No

15142 From Brownsville by Crawfordsville and Camp Creek to Eugene City 40 miles and back once a week

Leave Brownsville Thursday at 8 a m

Arrive at Eugene City next day by 12 a m

Leave Eugene City Friday at 2 p m

Arrive at Brownsville the next day by 8 p m

15143 From Corvallis to Alsea Valley, 26 miles and back once a week

Leave Corvallis Monday at 8 a m

Arrive at Alsea Valley by 4 p m

Leave Alsea Valley Tuesday at 8 a m

Arrive at Corvallis by 4 p m

15144 From Umatilla by county seat of Yakima county and Snoqualmie, to Seattle 225 miles and back once a week

Leave Umatilla Monday at 8 a. m.,

Arrive at Seattle Sunday by 6 p m

Leave Seattle Monday at 8 a m

Arrive at Umatilla Sunday by 6 p m

15145 From Dalles City to Ochoco Valley (no office) 125 miles and back once a week

Leave Dalles City Thursday at 6 a m

Arrive at Ochoco Valley Saturday by 6 p m

Leave Ochoco Valley Monday at 8 a m,

Arrive at Dalles City Wednesday by 6 p. m

15146 From the Dalles, by 15 Mile Creek (no office) Tygh Valley (no office) Oak Grove (no office) Warm Spring (no office) Reservation (no office) and Willow Creek (no office), to Upper Ochoco (no office) 130 miles and back once a week

Leave The Dalles Monday at 8 a m

Arrive at Upper Ochoco Wednesday by 6 p m,

Leave Upper Ochoco Thursday at 8 a m

Arrive at The Dalles Saturday by 6 p m

15147 From Astoria by Military Road to Forest Grove 60 miles and back once a week

Leave Astoria Tuesday at 8 a m

Arrive at Forest Grove next day by 6 p m;

Leave Forest Grove Thursday at 8 a m

Arrive at Astoria next day by 6 p m

15148 From Hot Springs (no office) by Fort Klamath to Jacksonville 125 miles and back once a week

Leave Hot Springs Monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Jacksonville Saturday by 6 p m.,

Leave Jacksonville Monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hot Springs Saturday by 6 p m,

15149 From Portland to Netart s Bay, 80 miles and back once a week

Leave Portland Tuesday at 8 a m

Arrive at Netart s Bay next day by 7 p. m

Leave Netart s Bay Thursday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Portland next day by 7 p m

15150 From Salem by Lincoln, Zena and Bethel, to Sheridan 33 miles and back once a week

Leave Salem Monday at 8 a m

Arrive at Sheridan by 5 p m

Leave Sheridan Tuesday at 8 a m

Arrive at Salem by 5 p m

15151 From Amity by Marsh s Store to Sheridan 14 miles and back once a week

Leave Amity Wednesday at 7 a. m.,

Arrive at Sheridan by 11 a m

Leave Sheridan at 1 p m,

Arrive at Amity by 5 p m

15152 From Jacksonville, by Link River Lost River Hot Springs and Goose Lake Valley to Lake City in Surprise Valley, California, 200 miles and back once a week

Leave Jacksonville Monday at 6 a m

Arrive at Lake City Saturday by 7 p m

Leave Lake City Monday at 6 a. m

Arrive at Jacksonville Saturday by 7 p m.

Proposals invited to end at Camp Bidwell

15153 From Eugene City, by Butte Disappointment (no office) Big Prairie (no office) Pine Openings (no office) Diamond Peak (no office) Sprague's Valley (no office) Round Grove (no office) Drew s Valley (no office) Goose Lake (no office) and Lake Valley (no office) to Winnemucca, Nevada, 450 miles and back once a week

Bidders to propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

NOTES

Proposals must be to carry the mail with celerity, certainty and security using the forms of the law and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record

No pay will be made for trips not performed and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted, For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails and not sufficiently excused one-fourth of the compensation of the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained for neglecting to take the mail from or into a postoffice; for suffering it to be injured destroyed, robbed or lost, and for refusing after demand to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs or is concerned in running vehicles on the route The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the Postoffice Laws or the instructions of the Department, He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with and a *pro rata* compensation for the service rendered and continued Bids should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General superscribed "Proposals State of Or "and sent by mail

For forms of proposal &c and other information, see advertisement of Sept. 30, 1869 and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal Postoffices

JNO A J CRESWELL

ja11d Postmaster General.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

WM. A. DALY,

Successor to W B NORMAN

OFFERS FOR SALE A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

Suitable for the Holidays,

Which he will sell at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION

ALSO,

A FINE STOCK OF

Photograph Albums,

DIARIES,

STATIONERY, YANKEE NOTIONS,

BASKETS, etc., etc.

AT THE OLD STAND,

N. E. cor. Front & Washington Sts.

d2 PORTLAND, OREGON d1m

W. T. SHANAHAN'S

NEW PIANO WAREROOMS

AND

GALLERY OF ART,

NEAR LADD & TILTON'S BANK.

THE LOVERS OF MUSIC AND ART ARE RESpectfully invited to call and examine my carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting of

PIANOS,

CABINET ORGANS,

FINE ENGRAVINGS,

CHOICE CHROMOS

FROM AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN PUBLISHERS

PLAIN & COLORED LITHOGRAPHS,

Picture Frames and Moldings

IN GREAT VARIETY

Stereoscoptic Views, &c., &c.

All of which will be offered at REDUCED PRICES FOR READY CASH

Call and see the **NEW STYLE**

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,

Acknowledged by all to be the best.

PICTURES FRAMED in New Style Moldings with neatness and dispatch at very low prices

PIANOS and ORGANS TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner W T SHANAHAN,

Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine

d1m1tf No 73 First Street, Portland Oregon

Amusements.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL.

THERE WILL BE A SOCIAL FESTIVAL AT THE

Lutheran Church,

CORNER OF TAYLOR & FIFTH STS.

ON WEDNESDAY EVE'G, JAN. 11TH,

When the members of the Church will be pleased to see all their friends and patrons

Tickets, Fifty cents

SUPPER FREE!

OYSTERS ICE CREAM and all the delicacies of the season and other entertainments may be expected.

ja10d2t

Prof. CARDINELL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Front St., bet. Yamhill and Taylor,

OPEN

MONDAY & THURSDAY EVENINGS.

d21d1m

L M PARRISH Notary Public TYLER WOODWARD J L ATKINSON Notary Public

FARMS

FOR SALE BY

PARRISH, ATKINSON & WOODWARD

Real Estate Agents,

No. 103 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L s Farm 370 acres; 9 mi es north of Salem 2½ miles west of railroad 210 acres fenced and in good cultivation a good two-story house 28x40 feet good orchard good water The above is a very choice farm Price $4250

A C W s Farm 324 acres 300 fenced 65 in cultivation orchard good two-story frame house; frame barn &c situated 18 miles southeast of Portland Farm farming tools stock and furniture for $4,250, time given on $2,000

Dr R P s 20 acres; one mile west of Portland, 10 acres cleared, orchard; a two-story frame house; good water Price $2,500.

160 acres of Israel Mitchel s land claim; unimproved good swale land, seven miles southwest of Portland Price, $1 280

J S s Farm of 207 acres six miles south of Portland on the Salem road; 120 acres fenced and cleared, 22 acres in orchard choice fruit, good water Price, $3,000

M P s Farm of 238 acres five miles southwest of Portland 75 acres fenced, 30 in cultivation frame house, orchard, good water Price, $4,750

378 acres; twelve miles west of Portland on the Harris Bridge road 230 acres fenced 25 in cultivation hewed log house orchard; good water Price, $1 750

John Hennel s Farm, 17 miles southwest of Portland 200 acres all fenced, 70 acres in cultivation; hewed log house orchard, good water Price, $1,700.

The Rice Farm 10 miles southwest of Portland 640 acres; 300 fenced 250 in cultivation; log house and barn Price, $6 400

S C Ritchey's Farm, 17 miles southwest of Port and, 880 acres; 600 fenced; 300 in cultivation, orchard two-story frame house log barns; good water $12 per acre; one-third down, balance on one, two and three years time

Dr S 's Farm, nine miles northwest of Portland; 80 acres; 60 acres fenced 20 in cultivation; 1 000 bearing fruit trees good frame house on and a half stories high, 20x40 feet hard finished, stone cellar, 18x36 feet, barn good water Price $1 600.

B— s farm 700 acres, 9½ miles northwest of Portland 70 acres fenced 25 in cultivation, orchard of 600 bearing trees frame house good water Price $1 200

B— s Farm 160 acres; 60 fenced 35 in cultivation, orchard of 700 bearing trees; frame house; good water Price, $2,100

J E s Farm of 100 acres; adjoining Lafayette on Yamhill river, one-quarter mile from the court house; 40 acres fenced 30 in cultivation, orchard, one and a half story frame house two room good water at kitchen door; frame barn and out buildings Price, $1,600

We have numerous other improved and unimproved tracts of land and city property for sale Houses and farms to rent Loans negotiated on first mortgage Legal papers made out and acknowledged Persons wishing to purchase sell or rent Real Estate or loan money are invited to address or call on us at our office, 102 Front street, Portland, Oregon

PARRISH, ATKINSON & WOODWARD

FOR SALE---BARGAINS.

One choice Block near Holladay's Ferry Landing, Couch's Addition, for $20,000.

One Choice Block magnificently Located for Dwellings, Couch's Addition, for $5,500.

One choice Block for Dwellings, $4,500

One choice Block for Dwellings farther distances from business center for $3,150.

Several Houses and Lots in Couch's Addition to Portland.

Apply at once to

RUSSELL & FERRY,

ja6d10t REAL ESTATE BROKERS

LATEST STYLES

IN

HATS AND CAPS

KING WILLIAM,

OUR FRITZ,

PRINCE CARL,

YESSO HATS.

AND NUMEROUS OTHER NEW STYLES

ARE IN GREAT QUANTITY

AND

FOR SALE

AT

MEUSSDORFFER'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

d1" 11m

CORBETT, FAILING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,

PORTLAND OREGON

Portland January 2, 1871 ja2 1tf

REMOVAL.

J. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES,

PLAYING CARDS, STATIONERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS,

Have Removed to the

CORNER FIRE & FRONT STREETS,

Bloch's Building,

Formerly occupied by Corbitt & Macleay

Invite our Friends and Patrons to visit us in our New Store

Portland January 1 1871 ja2d1m

C. W. BURRAGE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office—No. 113 First street. Residence cor College and Fifth Sts ja6 d1m

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT,

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

ORIFLAMME,

I BOLLES Commander

Will leave Couch s Wharf for the above port

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871,

At 3 o clock P M

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company No 9 Front St. GEO W WEIDLER, Agent,

For San Juan, Fort Tongas,

FORT WRANGLE AND SITKA,

Carrying the U S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO 'S Steam Propeller

GEO. S. WRIGHT,

N L ROGERS Commander

Will leave Couch s Wharf for the above ports

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871,

At 3 o clock P M

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, No. 9 Front St GEO W WEIDLER, Agent

FOR VICTORIA,

PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE,

STEILACOOM AND OLYMPIA.

Carrying the U. S. Mail to Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above ports

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871,

At 3 o clock, P M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, No. 9 Front street GEO W WEIDLER Agent.

JANION & RHODES,

OFFER FOR SALE EX MONTGOMERY CASTLE and other late arrivals,

Blood Wolfe & Co.s Bottled Ale & Porter

Tennent's

Jno. Coope & Co's

Guinness' Stout;

Marrian's Celebrated Ale in hogsheads;

Hennessey & Martell Brandy in quarter casks and cases

Sherry and Port Wines of superior Quality, in quarter casks and cases

Dunville & Co's Celebrated Irish Whiskey in quarter casks and cases

Stewart's Celebrated Scotch Whisky, in quarter casks and cases;

Booth's Old Tom Gin, in cases

H. Pig & Co.s Champagne, in pints and quarts

Ruinart Pere & Fils Celebrated "Carte Blanch" brand of Champagne.

Having kept this Block of Wines and Spirits in Bond purposely for this will have the full benefit of the reduction of duties on these goods coming into effect on the 1st of January, 1871 d18.1m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

ATTENTION, ALL.

ON MY LATE EASTERN TRIP I LEFT DIRECtions for shipment at the proper time of a splendid assortment of

FANCY AND TOILET WARE!

Which has come to hand, consisting of the Richest and most Recherche Specimens of

BOHEMIAN & CUT GLASS,

FANCY GLASSWARE,

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, VASES, ETC.

Cut Glass of different Styles and Patterns; such as Decanters, Wine Sets, Champagnes, Sherrys, Hocks, &c

Also, an immense amount of Imported Articles and

FRENCH & ENGLISH CHINA WARE

My assortment of

SILVERWARE

Has been culled from the First Exhibitions Factories including EDGERS' and other Brands, and my Stock of

CUTLERY!

IS UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY

Always on hand a full assortment of

White Granite, China & Earthen Ware, LAMPS, LAMP STOCK, ETC., GLASSWARE, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, ETC, COAL OIL,

In quantities to suit All of which I now offer at very REASONABLE RATES

Call and be Convinced.

M. SELLER,

No 69 First Street.

CARMEN ISLAND SALT WORKS,

OFFICE—325 FRONT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING A SUPERior article of Carmen Island Salt which is being manufactured into

Table, Dairy and Coarse-Fine,

And we call the attention of the Trade to its superiority over all others being

WHITE, CLEAR, PURE AND DRY.

Butchers and Packers in want of Coarse Salt can always rely upon getting a PURE article

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

m30d2m2p

CHANNING'S WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, AND OFfers for sale several sets of the 6th American Edition of this Celebrated Writer

TWENTY THOUSAND Copies of Channing s Complete Works have been sold in England within the last two years He is being read by the masses as America s chief exponent of Intellectual Freedom and Fundamental Christianity Hundreds of ministers in every denomination, and scholars of every country bear testimony to the enduring value of his works

Price (3 vols 400 pp each) per set $2 00

To be had of HARRIS & HOLMAN or

T L ELIOT

Pastor First Unitarian Church Portland

Any MINISTER desiring to own these books may obtain them at half the above price or on application to me will receive them as a gift. A limited number will be given to public libraries

ARRIVED

At 131 First Street,

THE CELEBRATED

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

d.3tf

HENRY GANZ,

MULTNOMAH MARKET,

Cor Oak & First Sts., Portland,

DEALER IN

FRESH BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,

SALT PORK, BACON, HAMS, CORN BEEF,

LARD EGGS ETC

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH PORK

ja4d1m

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Streets

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE GROCERIES GENERAL CHANDISE AND HOUSEHOLD

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday

A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH ENAMELED BAR and BUNDLE IRONS do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL HORSE SHOES FILES SAWS SCREWS PEW PANS BUTTS &c

Large assortment of GOODS at PUBLIC SALE

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

Furniture, Groceries

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.

I will sell at

ON WEDNESDAY JAN 11TH, 1871,

at 9 A M,

at [illegible]

[illegible]

Furniture!

[illegible]

Assignee's Sale.

A SKELETON!

Will be sold at AUCTION by order of the Assignee of

SATURDAY JANUARY 14, 1871

at 10 o'clock A M

A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

Portland Jan 11 1871

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

DRUGS PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

OFFER IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT LOW PRICES

BOILED LINSEED OIL

RAW do

BEST WHITE TURPENTINE

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRY AND GROUND PAINTS

WHITE LEAD

CHINA do

ZINC

PUTTY

HODGE CALEF & CO.,

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

OFFER IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT LOW PRICES

LINSEED OIL

CASTOR do

SPERM do

TANNER'S do

CREAM TARTAR

EP

and Commission.

RICHARDSON,
TIONEER,
Front and Oak Streets.

CTION SALES
TE, GROCERIES GENERAL
ANDISE AND HORSES
Wednesday and Saturday.
A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Private Sale.
KEWED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
UARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
RS, FILES, KNIFE SAWS,
Y-PANE, SHEET IRON, R G IRON
ALSO
ortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

and Peremptory Sale
OF

ure, Groceries
L MERCHANDISE, &C.
ell at my Auction Salesroom
ESDAY, JAN. 11TH, 1871,
At 10 o'clock A M.

Groceries:
xs STARCH,
Chests JAPAN TEA
ALSO,
Chests MARKET BASKETS
sets CLOTHES "
ALSO,
kegs SYRUP,
bbls VINEGAR,
ALSO,
xs C. O SOAP,
ALSO
xs FANCY SOAP,
ALSO,
half bbls SUGAR,
bbls S. I MOLASSES,
ALSO,
cases CODFISH,
xs CANDLES,
xs SOAP,
ALSO,

Furniture:
DINING ROOM,
BEDROOM, and
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r

ignee's Sale.
SKELETON
PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of
my Auction Salesroom on
AY, JANUARY 14, 1871,
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.
ja9-11, 1871. ja9dtd

, MEDICINES, ETC.
E, CALEF & CO.
AINTS, OILS AND GLASS
DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, ETC
SEED OIL;
TURPENTINE
ES, Reg. and Am;
VD W. W. BRUSHES;
GLASS,
OIL;
E, CALEF & CO.
AINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
ILVER
ITMOS,
OIL, thin and bottles;
ING EXTRACTS,
in 1 lb cans;
ERATED LYE, in 1 lb cans
IC ACID;
TARTAR;
PORM;
WINE,
DA, ETC., ETC,
a large and low
Medicines, Bitters, etc.
We offer
J. POHE CALEF &
MEDICINES, ETC.

Reopening of the
N DISPENSA
First street.
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DECISION IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The Constitution gives Congress full power over "the subject of bankruptcies" in the U. S., and in the enactment of laws on this subject Congress is not limited to the scope or details of the bankrupt acts in force in England at the time of the formation and adoption of the Constitution; the subject is committed to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature, with the one qualification that its laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the U. S.

The property of an insolvent debtor represents in whole or part the credit given him by his creditors and in good morals belongs to them and the bankrupt act, which, under certain circumstances covering bad faith upon the part of the insolvent, compels a distribution of such property among the creditors in proportion to their debts is a wise and just measure.

In this court all pleadings must be special and therefore a mere general denial of the intent with which an act is alleged to have been done is not a good defence to a charge of having committed an act of bankruptcy, but the respondent must also allege and prove with what intent he did the act complained of.

When the unlawful intent is the necessary consequence of the act charged, as in the case of a payment of one creditor by an insolvent debtor, a mere denial of such intent is no answer to the petition and judgment may be given against the respondent as upon a failure to answer.

U. S. District Court for the District of Oregon, Monday, January 9, 1871.

In the matter of Charles A. Silverman—In Bankruptcy.

On December 7, 1870, Livingston and Levy, doing business as the firm of Livingston & Co., at San Francisco, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Charles A. Silverman, praying that he might be adjudged a bankrupt.

It appears from the petition that the debt due from S. to the petitioner amounts to $531 50, for goods sold and delivered to S. in February, 1869, and that S has since committed the following acts of bankruptcy:

First, That on or about November 15, 1870, S. did and transferred his property to certain ... vit an undivided one-fourth of ... and effects of the Oregon Dray ... to thereby hinder, delay and ... tors; and with the intent to ... the bankrupt act.

... on or about November 16, 1870 S. being insolvent, paid Wasserman & Co one of his creditors, the sum of $100, with intent to thereby give a preference to W. & Co.

On December 16, 1870, S. answered the petition denying that he sold his property or made the payment to W. & Co., with the intent in the petition alleged.

On the same day the petitioner filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings, upon the ground that the answer of S. in fact admits the acts of bankruptcy charged in the petition; and on December 28 the motion was argued and submitted.

Upon the argument counsel for the debtor contended, in substance, that Congress had no power to pass a bankrupt law applicable to other persons than traders, and that an insolvent person had a natural right to dispose of his effects as he chose, and by such disposition to prefer one creditor to another. Counsel cited authority in support of the objectionability of the act, but ... that the power of Congress ... was limited to this passage of such bankrupt acts as were in force in ... and at the time of the formation and adoption of the Constitution and that these did not apply to ... traders.

The Constitution (Art. 1, § 8) provides: "The Congress shall have power—To establish ... uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

... language means anything, this is something more than the power to re-enact the ... bankrupt laws which ... in force in Great Britain ... exercise of many powers over the ... subject of trade and ... Now the subject ... distribution of ... property of insolvent ... debtors among their creditors and the debtor ... a discharge and equal ... all such acts ... to their ... relations and ... matters ... to the accomplishment or promotion of these two principal ends Congress is ... full power over this subject, with the one qualification that its laws thereon shall ... uniform throughout the United States. ... these laws shall apply to *all* fraudulent ... debtors ... only to such as are ... in trade ... committed to the ... the wisdom and discretion of the ... power. This may be illustrated ... to the clause in the section above ... whereby the Constitution gives Congress ... power —

"To establish post offices and post roads."

... be considered a plenary grant of power over the subject of the collection, conveyance and delivery of all ... letters, newspapers and other things ... the progress of society ... may be found useful and convenient ... government to place in ... by public post, or does it merely authorize Congress to establish and maintain such a meagre and primitive postal system as was then established in Great Britain by act of Parliament? It seems ... necessary to state the latter ... conclusion or proposition to show its absurdity.

If the power to establish post offices and roads is not the power over the subject, to be exercised from time to time according to the varying demands and necessities of society, then it is clear upon the argument against ... that the carrying the mail by ... carrying ... railway, transmitting ... by telegraph, despatching it daily are ... but ... for the system in force ... adoption of the Constitution ... none of these things.

... decided in the Circuit Court ... Missouri, and reported in ... *Justice Catron* held the bankrupt act of 1841 which was not restricted to ... constitutional. In that case the ... the act was two fold—*First*: That ... debtor to avail himself of the ... his act upon his own petition; and, *Second*: That it was not restricted to traders, contrary in both particulars to the provisions of the English act. In considering these objections the learned Judge said:—

"If the power conferred on Congress, carries with it these restrictions, then the District Court properly refused to discharge the applicant, Klein, because the act of Congress was unconstitutional in his case. But further and controlling considerations enter into the construction of the power; *it is general and unlimited; it gives the unrestricted authority to Congress over the whole subject as the Parliament of Great Britain had it;* and as the sovereign States of this Union had it before the time when the Constitution was adopted.

* * * *

"The District Court relied confidently on the ground, that Congress can pass no law violating contracts; and that the clause of the Constitution conferred no such authority, because the English bankrupt laws by which the power is supposed to be restricted, only permitted the contract to be annulled at the election of four parts in five of the creditors in number and value; and therefore they annulled it by a new contract. This argument proceeds on the assumption, that a proceeding in bankruptcy can only be had, at the election of, and for the benefit of creditors; and that every material step is their joint act; to which the debtor is compelled to submit. For the present it will only be necessary to say, that one prominent reason why the power is given to Congress, was to secure to the people of the United States, as one people, a uniform law, by which a debtor might be discharged from the obligation of his contracts and his future acquisitions exempted from his previous engagements; that the rights of debtor and creditor, equally entered into the minds of the framers of the Constitution. The great object was to deprive the States of the dangerous power to abolish debts. Few provisions in the Constitution have had more beneficial consequences than this; and the kindred inhibition on the States, that they should pass no law impairing the obligations of contracts.

The inhabitants of States producing largely, must be creditors; the inhabitants of those that are consumers, will be debtors; bankrupt laws of the latter States might ruin the producers and creditors; they having no interest or power in the government of the consuming States, and it being the interest of the latter to annul the debts of non-residents, no remedy would exist for the grossest oppression. No laws of relief would be more effectual in time of pressure by foreign creditors, nor more likely to be adopted. If one State adopted such a measure, it would furnish a fair occasion for others to do the same, on the plausible pretext of self defence; others would be forced into a similar bad policy, until discredit and ruin would overspread the entire land, by an extinction of all debts, and a consequent prostration of morals, public and private, on the subject of contracts. This evil had, to a certain extent, occurred, and was fresh in the minds of the framers of the Constitution; and no doubt it would again occur in some of the States, but for the provisions under consideration standing in the way, of abrogating the private contracts of non-residents.

But if Congress passed the law, *it must be uniform throughout the United States*, then the entire people are equally represented, and have the power to protect themselves against hasty and mistaken legislation, by its repeal, if found oppressive in practice.

In considering the question before me, I have not pretended to give a definition (but purposely avoided any attempt to define), the mere word, BANKRUPTCY. It is employed in the Constitution in the plural and as a part of an expression: 'the subject of bankruptcies.' The ideas attached to the word in this connection, are numerous and complicated; they form a subject, of extensive and complicated legislation; *of this subject, Congress has general jurisdiction*, and the true inquiry is—to what limits is that jurisdiction restricted? I hold, it extends to all cases where the law causes to be distributed, the property of the debtor among his creditors; this is its least limit. Its greatest, is a discharge of a debtor from his contracts. And all intermediate legislation, affecting substance and form, but tending to further the great end of the subject—distribution and discharge—are in the competency and discretion of Congress.

With the policy of a law, letting in all classes, others as well as traders, and permitting the bankrupt to come in voluntarily, and be discharged without the consent of his creditors, the courts have no concern; it belongs to the lawmakers."

The natural right of an insolvent to dispose of his property as he chooses, is not directly pertinent to the question before the Court, but as counsel seems disposed to attach some importance to the claim and made it the basis of an indirect attack upon the justice and policy of the act if not its constitutionality, it may be well to inquire if there is any such right. Whence comes the property of an insolvent? A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that it represents in whole or in part the credit given to the insolvent by his creditors and therefore in good morals belongs to them and not him. Strictly and truthfully speaking an insolvent has no property and therefore he has no *natural* right to dispose of the property in his possession otherwise than with the consent of the real owners—his creditors.

I know that after a series of conflicting decisions, it was established at common law that a debtor in failing circumstances might prefer a creditor. But the doctrine and practice was never regarded as consonant with good morals, and by the intervention of the Legislature in the enactment of bankrupt and insolvent laws the contrary rule has been generally established. In Cunningham vs. Freeborn (11 *Wend.* 256), *Mr. Justice Nelson* upon this subject, and the kindred one of voluntary assignments, says:

"The root of the vice in all these cases of voluntary assignments by failing debtors *lies in the principal of preference.* It affords the pretence for putting the property into the possession of a friendly trustee and thereby may substantially secure to the debtor the control of it for a long time after the law presumes it to have passed from him and when his own possession would be incompatible with its security. In Estwick vs. Caillaud, (4 T. R., 424,) Lord Kenyon said, that 'it was neither illegal or immoral to prefer one kind of creditors to another.' The soundness of this proposition loses some of its weight, when advanced in a case one would be apt to select above all others to illustrate the reverse; but I can well imagine one that would justify it. *As a general proposition, however, the experience and observation of mankind must bear witness against it; and no one knew better than his lordship, and these familiar with courts of justice, how frequently the principle is perverted and made subservient to the gratification of vindictive feelings and the foulest ingratitude, as well as injustice towards honest and confiding creditors."*

The answer of the debtor implicitly admits the indebtedness and insolvency as alleged in the petition, as well as the debtor's property and the payment of one of his creditors, and simply denies that such sale or payment was made with the intent to defraud or prefer.

Counsel for petitioner assuming that these denials, or some of them, are mere traverses of conclusions of law from the facts admitted, asks that they be disregarded and that judgment be given against the debtor notwithstanding, in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

It is a well settled rule of pleading that a traverse or denial must not be taken on a mere matter or conclusion of law, for the effect would be to submit the question of law to the jury rather than the Court. But when the conclusion is a mixed one of law and fact, then it is clearly traversable and the issue raised thereby triable by a jury under the directions of the Court as to the law.—(1 *Chitty's Plead.*, 645; 2 *Estee's Plead.*, 660). But under Rule 35 of this Court, which provides that "all pleadings and allegations of fact shall be special and verified," a simple denial of the intent alleged in the petition is not, in any case, a sufficient defence thereto.

If the debtor, notwithstanding the admitted circumstances, did not sell his property or make the payment complained of with the intent alleged by the petitioner, he should state with what other intent he did make such sale or payment. By this means the petitioner will be appraised of what the particular defense is, and come prepared to meet it at the trial, or if he thinks it insufficient in law he may demur to it. In this way much unnecessary trouble, vexation, delay and expense is saved to both parties. For instance, if such were the fact, the debtor might allege in his answer that he sold his property as in the petition alleged for the purpose and with the intent of investing the proceeds in real property in Portland or for the purpose of loaning the sum on note and mortgage or investing it in the public funds as he might lawfully do and not with the intent to thereby hinder, delay and defraud his creditors as alleged in said petition.

The sale of his property by a debtor is not necessarily an act of bankruptcy. It depends upon the intent with which it is done, and as this intent is not a mere conclusion of law but of law and fact compounded, it may be traversed or denied and the matter tried by a jury under the direction of the court as to the law. Yet it is probable that the act should be so construed as to hold any disposition of a debtor's property to be prima facie fraudulent and contrary to the act, and thereby put the burden of proof upon the debtor to show that the same was done with a lawful intent and is therefore not an act of bankruptcy. Such at least, seems to be the necessary effect of the provision in Sec. 41, which in terms declares that upon the trial of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy the debtor shall be adjudged a bankrupt unless he proves the facts set forth in the petition not to be true.

But, as has been shown, under the rules of this Court a mere general denial of the intent with which S. is alleged to have sold his property is not a sufficient plea, but the same must not only traverse the intent alleged but must state with what other intent it was in fact done, still I think that when the act is indifferent—not necessarily unlawful, contrary to the statute—that a general denial of the unlawful intent alleged is sufficient to raise an issue and prevent the petitioner from having judgment on the pleadings as for want of an answer. The defect in the answer should be taken advantage of by demurrer. But if the parties choose to go to trial upon such a plea, proof of a lawful intent can be made under it.

So far, then, as the first act of bankruptcy alleged is concerned, the motion must be denied.

As to the payment of the $100 to the creditor of S., I am satisfied upon the facts admitted that he must be conclusively presumed to have intended to give such creditor a preference. The necessary effect of such payment is to give a preference. I cannot conceive of any circumstances under which an insolvent debtor can make a payment to one of his creditors without intending to thereby prefer such creditor, unless it be when the debtor is ignorant at the time of his insolvency. In this case the debtor admits that he was insolvent at the time he made this payment, and there is no pretence that he was not aware of it. Indeed, he is presumed to know it until the contrary appears. Under these circumstances a mere denial of the intent to give a preference is a traverse of a conclusive presumption of law and therefore frivolous and immaterial.

In Cunningham vs. Freeborn, cited above, it was alleged in the bill that a certain voluntary assignment was made with a fraudulent intent. The answer of the defendant admitted the assignment but denied the intent. The case was heard on bill and answer, and in the course of the opinion, the Court held that the admission of facts which are *per se* fraudulent in judgment of law, are as much so and as conclusive upon the defendant as if he had in express terms admitted a fraudulent intent in his answer; and, in such case, any subsequent disclaimer of such intent will not avail him."

In *Re* Drummond (1 *Bank Reg.*, 11) it was held that a payment by an insolvent debtor to one of his creditors necessarily gave such creditor a preference and that the debtor, being presumed to know the consequence of such act, was *conclusively presumed* to have intended it.

In Driggs vs. Moore (1 *Abb., C. & D. R.*, 440) there was a similar ruling. The syllabus states the conclusion of the Court in these words: "If, from the circumstances under which the mortgage was given, it must necessarily have operated as a preference, the creditor will not be heard to say in support of the transaction, that the debtor did not intend to create one."

In Campbell Assignee, of H. & E. vs. The Trader's Bank et al. (3 Bank. Reg., 124), H. & E. being insolvent, gave their note, with a warrant to confess judgment therein in settlement of a debt due The Trader's Bank, *Drummond, J.*, held that H & E. must have intended to give a preference to the Bank. In the course of the opinion he says: "It is to no purpose that a man says, when he is insolvent and signs a note and warrant of attorney, and gives it to his creditor, the effect of which is, to enable a creditor to enter up judgment and issue execution and levy on his property, that he did not intend to give a preference. Actions in this, as in so many other cases, speak louder than words, and *the conclusion necessarily follows from such a state of facts, that he does intend to do what is the reasonable consequence of what he does*, or according to the oft repeated statement of the books, a man is supposed to know what is the necessary consequence of his own acts."

In *Re* Smith (3 Bank. Reg., 98) among other things the petition alleged that Smith, being insolvent, made a voluntary general assignment of his property for the benefit of all his creditors, with the intent to defraud or delay the operation of the bankrupt act and to prevent his property from being distributed according to the provisions of said act. In answer to this allegation the respondent pleaded, that such assignment was made without preference, for the sole purpose of having his creditors share equally his property in proportion to their debts, and not with the intent alleged in the petition. The petitioner moved for judgment on the pleadings, and the motion was allowed. *Hall, J.*, in the course of his opinion, after demonstrating that such an assignment, if upheld, would necessarily and absolutely defeat the operation of the bankrupt act, says: "There can be no possible doubt that the execution of the general assignment under the circumstances of this case, was an act of bankruptcy; and the only question upon which there can be the slightest doubt is, whether, in the absence of any rebutting proof—and even in the absence of a replication to the respondent's answer—the denial of the intention imputed to him, and which is necessary to constitute the act of bankruptcy, must not prevent an adjudication until the question of intention has been submitted to a jury.

Every person of a sound mind is presumed to intend the necessary, natural or legal consequences of his deliberate act. This legal presumption may be either conclusive or disputable, depending upon the nature of the act and the character of the intention. *And when, by law, the consequence must necessarily follow the act done, the presumption is ordinarily conclusive and cannot be rebutted by any evidence of want of such intention.* See also, In *Re* Sutherland (1 *Bank. Reg.* 140) decided in this Court.

In opposition to these cases no authority is cited by counsel for respondent. He rests his case upon the narrow ground that because *the intent to prefer* is a necessary ingredient in the act of bankruptcy it may be denied and tried as an issue of fact. But this assumes that the presumption which the law makes from the facts admitted—namely, that a preference was intended—is only a disputable presumption and may therefore be controverted. If, however, the preference is a *necessary* consequence of the payment, the law *conclusively* presumes the intent to prefer. This position is correct beyond a doubt, upon both reason and authority. Now, that the giving of a preference is a necessary consequence of the payment by an insolvent debtor of one of his creditors is self-evident. Argument cannot make the matter plainer than the statement of the proposition. The creditor is preferred because he has received his debt and his fellow-creditors have not. The debtor being insolvent has not the means to pay them, and by paying one in full he has defrauded the others of their just proportion of his estate. Other motives may also have actuated the debtor, but that makes the payment none the less a preference. Indeed, he may expect to become able in time to pay all his creditors in full, and may intend to do so as soon as he can, but this does not affect the question. The creditor whose debt is paid is nevertheless preferred over his fellows. He has his money but they must depend upon the often *double* uncertainty of whether their debtor will in time become *both* able and willing to pay their debts in full.

Notwithstanding the length of this opinion I cannot omit to notice the oft repeated declaration of counsel for respondent that proceedings in bankruptcy are quasi criminal and must be strictly construed in favor of the respondent. If any part of the act should be so construed it is section 39 which provides for involuntary adjudication.

In *Re* Locke (2 Bank. Reg. 123), *Lowell, J.*, in speaking of this section, says:—it is highly *remedial*, and should be construed literally in favor of creditors, because its scope and purpose are to oblige insolvent traders to take advantage of the act, and thus insure an equal distribution of their estate under its carefully framed provisions."

In *Re* Muller & Brentano (3 *Bank. Reg.* 86) decided in this court, in reply to a similar argument from counsel against the operations of the act, the court said:—In my judgment this view of the matter is not supported by reason or authority. The act does not attempt to punish the bankrupt, but to distribute his property fairly and impartially between his creditors, *to whom it justly belongs.* It is *remedial*, and looks to protect the honest creditor from being overreached and defrauded by the unscrupulous. It is intended to relieve the honest but unfortunate debtor from the burden of liabilities which he cannot discharge, and allow him to commence the business of his anew. The power to pass laws on "the subject of bankruptcies" is one of the express grants of power to the National Government, and history teaches that the want of a uniform law on this subject throughout the States was one of the prominent causes which led to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention and consequent formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Such a statute is not to be construed strictly as if it were an obscure or special penal enactment, and this was the sixteenth instead of the nineteenth century. The act establishes a *system* and regulates in all their details the relative rights and duties of debtor and creditor. Such an act must be construed—as indeed should all public acts—*"according to the fair import of its terms, with a view to effect its objects and to promote justice."*

The petitioner is entitled to judgment declaring the respondent a bankrupt, on the ground of having paid W. & Co., with intent to give them a preference.

DEADY, J.

Fechheimer for Petitioner.
Stout for Respondent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan 9, 1871.

Gold at New York has stood through the week steadily at 110¾

San Francisco price of legal tenders, 99¼@99¾.

Portland currency quotations, 99@99½

Exchange on San Francisco—coin, ¾ of 1 per cent; currency, ⅞ per cent

Exchange on New York, 1¼ per cent; telegraph transfers, 1¾ per cent

U S 5-20 bonds quotable at 108@110½ for 1862 and 1867.

Rates of interest unchanged, at 1@1½ per cent.

Oregon Bonnty and Relief bonds, 83@87½. State warrants, 97c@par

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9.—Flour market quiet, firm at the following rates: City brands, superfine in sks, $5 37½@5 62½; Extra (in sks) $5 80@6 05. Wheat—market quiet at $2 20@2 30. Barley—last at last quoted $1 80. Sales 1,000 sacks choice, $1 90, in sks $1 80. Oats—firm, $1 40@1 60 per 100 lbs. with light consumptive demand. Hay—15 tons common, $13; 40 tons, fair, $13 50; 20 tons wild oat, $13 50; 50 tons, good, $14 75. Potatoes—free arrivals since Saturday; upward tendency kept down. Range for all sorts, $1 25@1 50.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9.

Arrived—ship *Benmore*, Glasgow, mdse to McFarland, Blair & Co.; brig *North Star*, Honolulu

Jan 10th—Sailed—Barkentine *Pre Trade*, Tacoma.

Arrived—brig *Nautilus*, Tahaiti, oranges and co ton; bark *Vidette*, Aracon, Peru, sugar; bark *Chris. Mitchell*, Port Madison.

Wholesale and Jobbing Markets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Seasonable Goods—Gang Plows—Mason, $100; Pilot, $75; Eureka, $75; Skinner's, $80 to $90; Battley, $80 to $95 and $99; Gay's Sulkey, $85. Seed Drills—Buckeye, Shoe, $125; 10 tine ditto $125; Beverly, $75. Cultivators—$12 to $16. Walking Plows—Peoria, $14, $15, $17, $18. Moline, $15 50 to $16; Boston Clipper, $13, $14, to $19. Cast Steel, $20, firm. Corn Mills—$40 to $47 50. Cider Mills—Hutchinson, $27 50; Buckeye, two kinds, from $32 50 to $90.

BROOMS—Oregon make, No. 1 $4 25 ₱ doz; No. 2, $3 25 ₱ doz. No. 3, $2 25 ₱ doz; California make.—Palmer & Gillespie's, No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $3 50. Other makes—No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $3 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap bags, 22x36, 13¾c each; do, 23x40, 13c; Dundee gunnies, 18¼c; linen bagging, per yd, 11¾c; burlap, per yd, 11¾c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—New Jersey Cement, ₱ bbl, $5 00; Knapp's, $4 50@5 00; Santa Cruz Lime, ₱ bbl, $2 50; San Juan do., $2 00; Calcine Plaster, $5 00; Land, $3 50. Lumber—Assorted rough fir, $14 @16; dressed, $22@30; flooring, $26@30; laths, $3 per M, cedar shingles, $4@6; redwood boards, dressed, $47 50@50; Eastern hardware, 17@23c per foot

CANDLES—Grant's, 12@13½c; Embry's, 15½@17c; Kelly's, 14c. Star, 16½@17c; Ward's, 16c; Harkness', 22; Macy's 17@18c; Schmidt's, 17@18c; Gross', 18c

COFFEE—Rio, 21½c; Costa Rica, 22½ cents; Java, 27@28 Java Prepared Java, 28@30; Chartres, 24@25.

COAL—English Cannel, $21 ₱ ton, blacksmiths $25; Cumberland, $30.

DRUGS—Alum, bbls 6c; borax, Eastern, 37½@40 cents; blue vitriol, 13c; potash, Cants, 1 lb tins per doz $2 25; Rosin, per bbl, $3@12; saltpetre, kegs, 14@25c; sulphur 8@11.

DRY GOODS.—Standard drills, 16½@16¾; sheetings, 13½ *Sheetings*—Light 12¾; medium, 13@14; Standard, 14@15. Cotton lining, 8½@10; bleached sheeting, 3-4, 13½@; 4c, 7-8, 10½@11½; 4-4, 13½@ 20. Cotton checks, 15@25; linen checks, 25@27. Cambrics, 10@10½ Cotton flannel, bleached, 15@22; do, brown, 14@20. Cottonades, light, 25@30; do, heavy, 37½@50. Denim, 15@25. Hickory stripes, 12@25 Standard Prints, 11c; seconds, 9c. Delaines, 18 *Ginghams*, Scotch, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 Sea Island, 4-4, 25c; 6-4, 35. Sewing silk, 25. Table linen, 62½@75c. Towels, 37½@ 62½. do, damask bleached, 50@87½. Diaper linen, 37½@50. Seamless sacks, 37½@40. Alpaca, black, 27½@35. Waterproof, 25@31 25. Oras, 10@14@15.

FRUITS, SAUCES, ETC—Dried Apples—6 cts per pound. Grapes—California, per box, $2 00@2 50; Raisins, now fresh layers in boxes, $5 00; in half boxes, $3 25, in quarter boxes, $1 75. Currants, 9 lb, 17c; Canned peaches, 4½@4½c. Assorted pie fruits, $4 25, Honey, in tins, $4 50, Green Corn, in cans, $2 25; Lobsters, in tins, $2 50@3 75; Oysters Field's, $3 50; McMurray's, $3 50, other brands, $2. Tomato Catsup, in pints, $1 15; in qts, $2 25. Pickles, [illegible] $3 75@4 00. Sour Krout, 4½c. ALE AND LIQUORS—Old Cabinet Rye, $2 50@3 00; Range Springs, 21@22c. Axe Handles—$4 00@4 50. Pick do's, @$4 50; Sledge do., $3 00@4 00., Bar Lead 12½c. San Paper, $6; Pat Cross cut Saws, $4 [illegible]; Mill do, ₱ ft. $1 25@1 75; Anvils, Armitage, 17, Hodges, cast steel, 50; bellows, 50@65c; Winch; Newhouse traps, $3 00@ $24 00, Grindstones, 4½. Cable Chain, 7 to 14., Tubular Skeins, 50@62½ c. Axle Beads, 25 c. Taylor & Scales, Fairbanks', $13@13 50; Grocers' do do, $12 50 Iron—Round bar iron, ⅜ to 2 inch, 4½; small bar, 5½@10 Norway shoe shape, 7½; American do, 7; nail rod, 10 Horse Nails—Dobbin (hand made), 48@50; Putnam, (pressed), 34@38; Griffin (pressed), 30@33.

MATCHES—Oregon, 2 00; parlor, $3 75; California, $2 25.

METALS—Iron—Scotch and English pig per ton, non; sheet, 14 to 20, 7½c; sheet, 24 to 27, 9c; Oregon pig, $41 00 at works. Copper—Sheathing per pound, 40c; do, yellow, 40c; do, bronze, 50; do, old, 16c. Tin Plates—Plates, charcoal, IX, per box, $14 50; plates, IC, char., $13; roofing plates, $12 50; Banca tin slabs, ₱ lb, 45c. Solder—½ and ½, ₱ lb, 14@15c. Lead—Pipe, 11c; bar, 12c. Zinc—Sheets, ₱ lb, 14c. Babbit Metal, 30@50. Quicksilver, 72c cash.

MOLASSES—Hawaiian molasses, per gal, 35c.

NAILS Best brands $6 50@7 ₱ keg; Fine Finishing and brads, $7 50; Lath 3d fine $9 50; Boat Spikes, $9 00 firm.

NUTS—Almonds, 30@35; English Walnuts, 11½@13½; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Peanuts, 11¾@12½; Pecans, 50c.

OILS—Kerosene Oil—Dyce's, 80@85c; Pratt's, 75, Macy's Long Island, 75. Standard, 80; Downer's, 85; Lard Oil, $1 70 ₱ gal, China Nut Oil, $1 30@1 35, Polar Oil, $2 25; Tanner's Oil, 70@80. Neatsfoot Oil, $1 05. Sperm Oil, $2 25. Linseed Oil, $1 75. Raised Oil, $1 20; raw and boiled Dog Fish, 70@75; Turpentine, 70c.

POWDER AND FUSE—At agents' rates.

ROPE—Per lb. 21c, firm.

RICE—China, No 1, 10@10¾; Patna, 10@10¼; Hawaiian, 11¾c; Batavia, none.

SALMON—Canned, spiced, 2 lb cans ₱ doz $3 50; 1 lb cans, $15; Fresh, 1 lb cans, $2 50; 2lb cans, 3 75; half bbls, $6 00; barrels, $8 00.

SALT—Liverpool fine, 30@32; do coarse, $27 50; Carmen Island $22 50; Ground Rock, $22 50; Dairy $30@ 35; San Quentin, none; Scammon Lagoon $20

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8@9c ₱ lb; Babbitt's, 11c.

SOAP—Oregon brands, 7@7½c; Colgate, 11½; Castile, 13c; Eat. brands, 17½@18½c; Detersive, $1 75.

SODA—Newbitt's, 11c; Barton's 8¾@9c; sal soda, 4½ @5c; bicarbonate, in kegs, 5c.

SPICES—Cloves, 50c; Cassia, 62½@70c; Nutmegs, $1 25@ 1 37½ Mace, $1 40@1 50; Pepper, ginn, 37½@49 cts. Mustard, Cal., $1 40@1 62½; do French, $2 50@2 75; Pepper, ground, $1 30@1 75; do Cayenne, $1 75; Allspice, ground, $1 50@1 75, do grain, 30c; Ginger, ground, $1 50@1 75.

STARCH—Glenfield, 19½@20; corn, 15@17; Duryeas 6s 15c; pearl, 12½c Oswego, Kingsford, 10½@18½; San Juan, 10@12c.

SUGARS—Sand Island, 9@11½c; San Francisco Yellow C., 13½; Golden C., bf bbls, 13½c; Powdered, 15¾@16½; Crushed, in bbls, 16½; in half bbls, 16¾@16c.

SYRUPS—Extra heavy Golden, bbls, 85@87½; ½ bbls, 90½@95, kegs 95c@1½c.

TOBACCO—Navy, ₱ ₱ 75c@$1 25; Light Pressed, 95@ 100; Atlantic Cable, 85c@$1½c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 81@1 50; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1 25, black, 65@1 00; Japan, in papers, 82½@ 90c.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE (per mest)—Pails, painted, $3 00@3 50; do Cedar, $4 50@5 00. Tubs, painted, $4 00@4 50; do cedar, $5 50.

WOOLEN GOODS—Oregon manufacture—*Blankets* gray, No. 1, $9 00; No. 2, $8 50; No. 3, do, $4 00; do white, No 1, extra, $12 00; No. 1 $9 50, do. No 2, $7 00; No. 2, blue, $7 75; No. 2, green, $7 75; Vicuna, No. 1, $11 00; No 2, $8 00; 6-4 White flannel, $1 10@1 25; 4-4 White do. 75c; 3-4 White do. 49@55c.; Plain assorted Scotch, flannel, 40@45c; Fancy Twilled shirting do, 50@55c; Grey Mixed Shirting 40@45; Hard times, 90c; Grey Doeskin, $1 00; Fancy do. $1 10; Drab Mixed Beaver, 97½c; Fancy Cassimeres $1 00@1 10; Tweeds, 75@85c. Yarns, $1@1 20.

Weekly Retail Family Market.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FRUITS.		Bacon, breakfast & rib	18
Oranges ₱ doz	1 25	Clear sides	10@15
Limes per doz.	50c	Shoulders, country cured	10@12
Lemons ₱ doz.	$1 00	" Butcher's and packer's	
Grapes—		" Butcher's and packer's sug'r cured	12½@15
Apples	75c@1 25	Cheese—Cal ₱ lb	20
Pears, per box,	$1 00@1 50	Cheese, Oregon	20@23
Dried—		Hatbarley's	25
Pears, ₱ lb	8@10c	Eggs, fresh ₱ doz	35@40
Apples, ₱ lb	7@10	Honey ₱ lb	25@30
Peaches ₱ lb	18@20	Lard, choice, ₱ lb	15@14½
Plums, prunes	20@25	10 lb pail for tins	15
" with pits	12½	Butter—	
Figs, Cal., ₱ lb	20@25	Choice fresh roll	50
" Smyrna	35@40	Good " "	40@45
Prunes, in bulk	18@23	Ordinary	25@30
" in jars and tins	35@40	Common, Rota'i	20@22
GROCERIES.		Flour—₱ sack	
Coffee		Imperial	1 62
Green ₱ lb	25	Standard	1 62
" Java "	28@30	Vaughn's	1 62
Jones' prepared, Rota'i		McLaren's	1 62
Java,	31@37½	Salem, EXX	1 62
Chartres,	31	City Mills	1 62
Rio,	25@30	Other brands	1 50@1 75
Sugar—Crushed	18	POULTRY, GAME, &c.	
Pulverized "	18	Turkeys each	$1 25@2 5
Golden C "	16½	Chickens, doz.	4 00@4 50
Granulated "	18	" spring	$3 50@4 00
Yellow Ref. Islands	15½	Ducks, Sound Cod	12½
Syrups in kegs ₱ gal	95@1 00	Salt Salmon ₱ lb	8
" per gal	1 25	VEGETABLES.	
Tea—Hyson	$1 50@1 75	Beets ₱ lb	2
Eng Breakfast	$1 00@1 50	Carrots ₱ lb	2
Imperial	$1 50	Onions ₱ lb	3
Old "	$100@1 25	Turnips ₱ doz bch's	2
Gun Powder	$1 75	Potatoes, ₱ bushel	45c@$1
Japan	90c@1 00@1 25	Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50@2 50
Black	75@1 25	Sweet potatoes	none
PROVISIONS.		Parsnips ₱ lb	3c
Hams, country cut	18	Celery ₱ doz bds	1 50
" Butcher's "	20@22	Cauliflower	none.
" Butcher's and Packers (Bug' Cured)	22@22		
Gross'	28		

Domestic Produce—Buying Prices

GRAIN—WHEAT—Good White, ₱ bushel, $1 05; Red 90@95c. OATS—₱ bushel, white 45@50, black 35c.

CORN MEAL—W. W. ₱ 100 lbs, $1 50; country brands, $1 75@3 00.

FRUITS—APPLES—Green, ₱ bushel, 40@50c Dried, ₱ lb, 4@5c. Packed 40, 50@90 PEACHES—Dried, ₱ lb, 12c.

HAY—From wagon, $10 00; baled, $12.

PROVISIONS—BACON—sides, 13 cts HAMS—country 14@15; sugar, cured 20@22c. SHOULDERS—8c. LARD—in tins 12½c, kegs, 11. EGGS—₱ dozen 30 BUTTER—Extra fresh rolls, 37½, choice brine, 32½@35c, choice solid, 30@32½ BEANS—₱ 100 lbs, $3 25@4 25, ordinary 20@30. ONIONS—1½@15c.

POULTRY—CHICKENS—young, ₱ doz, $3 50@4 00; grown, $4 50@5 00

POTATOES—₱ bushel, 45@50c.

WOOL AND FURS—Wool—₱ lb, 22c Furs—Fisher, $1 50@3 00; Fox, cross, $1 00@3 00; red, 75c @1 00; Martin, prime, dark, $2 50@6 00; do pale, $1 00 @2 50 Mink, dark northern, 25c@$1 25, pale, 25c@$1, Muskrat, 1c. Otter prime, dark, $1 75@3 50, Sea Otter, $25 00@40 00, Coon, 12½c, Wolf, black, $1 50@2 00, do grey, 50@$1 00; Wild Cat, 10c; blunk, 12½c Fur Seal, $1 50@2 50, Beaver, dark, ₱ lb, 75@80c, Bear, black, $2 00@3 00; do brown, $2 00@2 50; Cat, 25c.

Domestic Produce—Jobbing Prices.

FLOUR—Standard brands, extra, ₱ bbl, $6 00; superfine, $5 00, fine, $4 50; good country brands $5 00

GRAIN—WHEAT—Good shipping, with sks $1 17½ ₱ bushel, OATS—$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. BARLEY—$1 25@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs

FEED—Bran, $18 00 ₱ ton; Middlings $30 00 ₱ ton; Shorts, $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton

HAY—From wagon, $10 00@11 00 ₱ ton; baled, ₱ ton, $18 00.

POTATOES—Oregon, ₱ bushel, 60c.

ONIONS—Oregon, ₱ bushel $1 00@1 25. California, per 100 lbs., $3 00

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sides, 14@15c; hams, 15@ 16c; Shoulders, 9@10c. BUTTER—Solid 35 cts., brine 40.. BEANS—White Pea 3½@4c; Red 2½c, Pink, 3½c; Small White, 3½c; Bayou, 4c; Butter, 4c. LARD—Oregon, 10 lb cans, 12½@13c; in bulk, 12½ cts MESS PORK—₱ bbl, $18 00. MESS PORK—₱ bbl, $22 50 CHEESE—Oregon, 14@18c; California, 16@18c, Eastern, 20c. EGGS—30@33c ₱ doz HOMINY—₱ lb, 6@6½c.

Cattle and Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Beef cattle, $6 00 ₱ cwt net

SHEEP—Good mutton sheep, $2 50@2 75 ₱ head

HOGS—On foot 4@4½, dressed 6@6½ cents per pound.

VEALCALVES—Buying, 6@7c ₱ lb.

San Francisco.

N. W. SPAULDING,

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 118 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATEN